HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible; who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this Office.

Bank of Cape Fear.

THE following is directed to be the form of notes negotiable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place—in which form blanks can be had of Dr. James Webb.

County, 182

\$ days after the day of we A. B. principal, and C. D. and E. F. securities, promise to pay James Webb, agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, or order, value received, negotiable and payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit of said Bank at Hillsborough; to which payment we bind ourselves and our heirs. Witness our hands and seals.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* by note or account, are particularly requested to call and pay the same.

Also, all persons indebted to *FADDIS & ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, will do well to call and discharge the same during the county and superior courts, as the concern of Faddis & Alsobrook will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, and they wish to settle as much of the business as they possibly can during that time.

The business to be settled alone by

David B. Alsobrook.

January 29, 1822. 03—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

NOTICE.

WHEREAS some notes belonging to the estate of Robert B Corn, deceased, have been illegally transferred; all persons indebted to said estate, by note or otherwise, are hereby notified not to pay the same to any person but the subscriber.

Thomas Timen,

Surviving Administrator.

Jan. 29th. 03—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

Dec. 11 96—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Gappins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, vs *Wm. Gappins and John Young, administrators &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased.* } In Equity. Original bill for alimony.

IT appearing that William Gappins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Gappins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, **J. Webb, C. & M. E.**

By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan. 12, 1822. Price adv. \$2 62½ 01—6w

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late *DAVID RAY*, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } *Ex'rs.*
James Webb, }

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and } *Ex'rs.*
James Phillips, }

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 1. 95—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01—

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing postponed to the 2d day of March.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st. 2d. 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

HILLSBOROUGH

Masonic Lottery.

THE DRAWING of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery is postponed to the

Second day of March,

which will be the Saturday of Orange February Court; at which time those that hold tickets may begin to look out for some of the high floating prizes. The sale of tickets has been for a short time rapid. Tickets will certainly rise to six dollars after the first or second day's drawing. Those that wish to venture had better purchase at an early day.

The Managers.

January 22, 1822 02—

EDWARD P. FINCH,

FROM Lynchburg, Va., having permanently settled himself in this place, intends keeping constantly on hand

All kinds of Saddles, Bridles, and Harness,

and flatters himself that he is now prepared to have work executed at the shortest notice and in the most workman-like manner.

Oxford, January 19, 1822 02—4w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of *SAM*, sometimes calls himself Sam Overton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled; wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ancle; white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the fife and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secued in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14 1821. 92—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	\$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4. 95—

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1821.

Sterling Ruffin and Richard W. Mcheanx vs. *Samuel Hobson and others.*

IT appearing to the court that Matthew Hobson and William Royal, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for them to plead, answer, or demur at or before the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

Andrew Harrison, jr. C. M. E.

Price adv, \$1 75. 02—6w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 17.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river, and of regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes, reported, in part, a bill to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and territories thereof; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the committee on the post office and post roads was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Waynesville, at Haywood court-house, in North Carolina, to a place laid off for a town seat, on Tennessee river, in the late purchase made by the United States from the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

An engrossed bill, to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the state of Missouri, and for the establishment of a district court therein; was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for apportioning the representatives of the several states to congress, according to the census of 1820.

Mr. Lowndes thought it improper to consider the bill at this time, not only because complete returns had not been received from South Carolina, but because the state of Delaware was without a representative on the floor—one (Mr. Rodney) having been elected a senator, and the other (Mr M'Lane) having gone home on account of sickness.

Mr. Ball, thereupon moved that the committee rise and report—which motion was negatived.

After some discussion of the subject, the house agreed *nem. con.* to consider the word '*forty*,' before the word '*thousand*,' in the bill as reported by the committee a blank, so as to leave the apportionment unfettered by any rules or questions of order. The following numbers for the ratio of apportionment, were thereupon proposed:

By Mr. Keys, of Vermont,	75,000
By Mr. Van Wyck, of N. York,	55,000
By Mr. Morgan, of N. York,	52,000
By Mr. Tracy, of N. York,	50,000
By Mr. Williams, of N. C.	49,000
By Mr. Upham, of N. H.	48,000
By Mr. Mallary, of Vermont,	47,000
By Mr. Abbot, of Georgia,	46,000
By Mr. Wood, of New York,	45,000
By Mr. Barber, of Ohio,	44,000
By Mr. Gebhard, of N. York,	43,000
By Mr. Edwards, of N. C.	42,000
By Mr. Ross, of Ohio,	41,000
By Mr. Rochester, of N. York,	40,000
By Mr. Gist, of S. Carolina,	39,000
By Mr. Tucker, of Virginia,	88,000
By Mr. Baylies, of Mass.	37,000
By Mr. Farrelly, of Penn.	36,000
By Mr. Baldwin, of Penn.	35,000

The question was first taken on 75,000, the largest number proposed, and negatived; and was successively taken on the ten next numbers, and negatived; but the question being taken on filling the blank with 42,000, it was carried 81 to 73; and the residue of the bill was so amended as to correspond with the ratio that had been adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

On taking up the report in the house, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Monday week.

Friday, January 18.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to provide for the clothing of the militia, when called into the service of the U. States; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to authorise the occupation of Columbia river, this bill was read twice and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish this house with the annual statement of the transactions of the Bank of the U. States for the year 1821.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims upon the petition of William Henderson.

The report, &c. were read, from which it appeared that the petitioner solicited remuneration for losses sustained by him from the burning of his property by the enemy, during the late war, at Monday's Point, on the Virginia shore of the Chesapeake, which was occupied by the American troops commanded by the petitioner. A further sum was also claimed for the destruction of the house and store-house at about five miles from Monday's Point, which were also burnt by the enemy, on account, as was said,

cartridges and military preparations being found therein.

Mr. Ball moved to strike out the word *not* from the resolution which was appended by the committee of claims, so as to give it an affirmative character, and grant the prayer of the petition; which motion being concurred with, the resolution was recommitted, with directions to report a bill for the relief of the petitioner to the extent of 2765 dollars, to indemnify him for his losses sustained at Monday's Point.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, January 21.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter from the secretary of the treasury, viz:

Treasury Department,
19th January, 1822.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the house of representatives, an estimate of appropriations, proposed for the service of the year 1822, amounting to 8,891,285 dollars and 48 cents.

For the Civil List	$868,603 42
For Miscellaneous Expences	456,375 60
For Military Department, including pensions, arming the militia, Indian Department, and arrearages	5,165,896 19
Naval Establishment, including the Marine Corps	2,252,410 27
	$8,891,285 48

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1822 may be discharged, are the following, viz:

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expences of government.

2d. The surplus which may remain, of the customs and arrearages of internal duties and direct taxes, after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated.

3d. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the treasury during the year 1822.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

William H Crawford.

To the Hon. Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

The documents, above described, were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The first section of the bill being under consideration—

Mr. Sergeant addressed the chair, and proceeded at some length in his remarks on the subject, when the debate was interrupted by a message from the senate, after the delivery of which, (the usual hour of adjournment having arrived) on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 22.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to remit the duties on a sword imported into the United States, to be presented to captain Thomas Macdonough, of the United States' Navy, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida; which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a statement, shewing the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1821; which was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the house agreed to consider his resolution, offered yesterday, calling for information from the president, relative to the northeastern boundary of the United States; and the resolution was thereupon adopted.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill,) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Sergeant concluded his remarks; when, Mr. Stevenson rose to submit a motion, which was, to strike out the first section of the bill. He purposed to express his sentiments on the question, but he wished to have the question fairly and fully discussed; and the object of his motion would be, to try the sense of the house on the principle of the bill, and if it should appear that a majority was in favour of legislating on the subject, it would then be desirable to unite in making the details as perfect as possible.

Mr. Sergeant expressed his assent to that course; and the hour of adjournment having passed, Mr. Stevenson moved that the committee rise and report.

Mr. Woodson then rose and said, the able and eloquent appeal by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in behalf of the mercantile class of the community, is most honorable to the feelings of his own heart, and they are such as will be responded to by those of the nation. It is only to be lamented that they are not sufficiently comprehensive; that they do not attach themselves to that description of persons justly and emphatically termed the bone and sinew of a government. My allusion to the agricultural portion of the community cannot be mistaken. Ought our sympathy for them to sleep? Is the voice of humanity to be silent or unheard when it cries for their relief? Are we called upon to legislate exclusively for the mercantile interest? Would this be just? Can it be within the spirit or letter of our powers on this subject? I believe not. The authority to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy excludes the idea. It could not be intended to confine its necessary and salutary provisions to a privileged few. That others require and merit the interposition of their government, is evident to my mind; and that the proposed amendment ought to be adopted, I shall hereafter, with the indulgence of this committee, use my feeble efforts to shew.

Mr. Stevenson waived his motion to rise and report; whereupon Mr. Woodson submitted the following resolution:

"That all classes of the community, other than the description of persons before mentioned, shall have the privilege, at their election, of becoming voluntary bankrupts, with the consent and approbation of a major part in value of all the creditors of such voluntary bankrupt, previously obtained and duly certified. And that such bankrupt shall be subjected to the same proceedings, and liable to the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, and be entitled to all the privileges, benefits, and advantages, as are provided for, and made applicable to, all other bankrupts, by the regulations of this bill."

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the committee then rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

In the house, on motion of Mr. Cook, the amendment was ordered to be printed; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 23.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill.)

The question being upon the amendment proposed, by Mr. Woodson, of Ky. the mover rose and remarked, that perhaps the discussion would be embarrassed by pursueing the course that had been prsposed; he would by no means interfere with its most fair and favorable discussion, and therefore withdrew, for the present, the amendment he had offered.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Stevenson to strike out the first section of the bill for the purpose of testing its principle.

Mr. Stevenson rose and addressed the committee in a speech of an hour and an half, in support of the motion for striking out.

After Mr. Stevenson had concluded Mr. Smyth observed that the hour of adjournment having passed, and the house being possessed of the impressive argument of his colleague (Mr. Stevenson) would not probably be disposed to listen to the observations he proposed to submit on the subject. He therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress—which was carried; and the committee thereupon had leave to sit again.

Thursday, January 24.

Mr Cannon called the attention of the house to a resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, and now lying on the table. It would be recollected, he said, that on the reduction of the army by congress at the last session, a different organization had been given to it by the senate, than was proposed by a large majority of the house—which change, he believed, would not have received the sanction of a majority of the house but for the lateness of the period at which the bill, with this amendment, was returned from the senate. The difference of the expense of maintaining the military establishment as at present organized, Mr. C. said, was vastly greater than it would have been if otherwise organized. He had, for the information of the house, made an estimate, not only of the amount of public money which would be saved by re-organizing the army, but also of the probable number of officers that would be discharged if the army should be re-organized according to the resolution which he had moved, and now meant to call up. Mr. C. stated that, should congress pursue the course which he proposed, the total number of officers disbanded would be 784, and the whole amount per annum saved $428,247 96, leaving out of view the reduction of the general staff, which if included by the proportional reduction, or that fixed on by the house last session, would augment the annual saving by the re-organization, to at least $450,000.

The house having agreed to consider the resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the regular army, (so that companies into different corps contain the number of non-commissioned officers and privates they did previous to the reduction and organization made under the act of last session of congress;) and that said committee inquire into the expediency of disbanding the supernumerary officers and reducing the general staff.

Mr. Cocke said, he had rather that the resolution should not confine the committee to any specific alteration in the army. Let the committee, said he, have the subject referred to them generally; they can then examine every branch of the service, and make such alterations as the public interest may require. The committee might feel disposed to disband a part of the officers, and retain a part. But if the resolution passed in its present shape, the committee would be precluded from asking such a course. He hoped his friend would alter the resolution so as to bring the whole subject fully before the military committee.

Thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Alab. presented certain resolutions of the legislature of that state, instructing their senators and representatives in congress, to use their exertions to obtain the annexation of certain parts of West Florida to the state of Alabama. Mr. M. moved that the reading of said resolutions be dispensed with, and that they be referred to the committee heretofore appointed on that subject.

This motion produced considerable debate on a point of order. The papers were finally referred.

The speaker presented a communination from the department of state, transmitting a copy of the returns of the marshal of the state of South Carolina, under the late census, of Kershaw district, which was laid on the table and the necessary parts thereof ordered to be printed.

The speaker also laid before the house a communication from the treasury department transmitting statements, shewing the commerce and navigation of the United states, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1821; which was referred to the committee on commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, January 25.

Among the petitions this day presented, was a memorial by Mr. Hooks, from sundray inhabitants of Wilmington, N. Carolina, praying for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy; which on motion of Mr. H. was referred to the committee of the whole.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. Smyth, of Va. addressed the committee in support of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in a speech of two and a half hours.

On motion of Mr. Malary, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

Household Manufactures.—We never reflect upon the progress and prospects of that portion of the national labor which is applied to *household manufactures*, without feeling our heart warmed with a national pride; for all the virtues—moral, religious and political, are interested in it. Tens of thousands of amiable, respectable and lovely young women, (ladies, if the term pleases better) of those ranks and conditions in life which, a few years since, almost as much despised a distaff as they did a field hoe, are now engaged to drive away the diseases and distresses of insanity, and keep themselves in health and cheerfullness, render themselves good wives and estimable mothers, while they add to the comforts and convenience of their parents, and make a "plentiful house," by a diligent attention to spinning, weaving, bleaching, dying, &c. by which all the real wants of the family, as to articles of clothing, are supplied, with something still left to furnish themselves with more delicate and luxurious articles for their own ornament or use. We have oftentimes spoken of the effect which has already resulted from such applications of the stock of industry, and rejoiced in them—as well because their beneficial nature has a permanent tendency, as on account of their solid additions to the amount of national wealth. The Sybarites, by their industry, became so powerful, that they could send 300,000 fighting men into the field—but their wealth sunk them so deep in effeminacy, that they banished from their chief city all the artists whose occupations occasioned rude noises, and even would not suffer a cock to be kept within their walls, lest his crowing might disturb their slumbers, or affect delicate nerves—the result of these things was, that on a quarrel with the Crotons, a hardy and laborious people, 100,000 of the latter killed or made captives and slaves of 300 000 Sybarite soldiers in one day, with perfect ease, and at once, as it were, extinguished that people. On the same principle, we might show how it is that the reigning princes of Europe boasting on each side a long line of royal ancestors, seem to occupy a middle space between rational men and irrational brutes—about the half of them are almost idiots, and there is not one man of talents among them, blessed as they have been with opportunities to obtain knowledge; a Spartan mother would not have acknowledged the best of them for her son, if possible to avoid it. A desire of independence naturally springs up from an acquisition of power; and men of the most servile minds feel it as the road is open by which they may arrive at the enviable condition, through a reliance on themselves: women are equally subject to the operation of these common principles, and it is almost impossible that they should not impart a portion of their own honorable feelings to their children, and cause their little hearts to pant with the groundwork of republicanism—a wish to be only self-dependent. Household industry cannot be broken down. It is based on virtue,—cheerfulness is its companion, happiness is its fruit, and independence its result.

I have just received a letter from a much respected friend in Virginia, from which I take the liberty to make the following extract though he will not be a little surprised to see it in print. He says—"I have long observed in the Register, with delight, your particular wish that domestic fabrics should supercede the European. Let me boast a little, and tell you, that my two daughters, during the last summer and fall, besides going two quarters to school, spun one hundred and sixty two pounds of wool; not a thread drawn by any one but themselves. In my father's house, no thread was spun except a little for making shoes—he depended entirely upon European goods—While I also did so, my family was always bare of bed clothes, table linen, &c; now we have not only a plenty of all these things, but piles of them to spare or reserve. It would tire you to hear of how many fine twilled blankets, single and double coverlets, &c. we have.—The girls are now spinning wool, 24 cuts to the pound, to make a piece of cloth,—but I have boasted enough, and must conclude, &c."

My friend has not boasted too much—his brief history reminds me of that part of Mr. Clay's eloquent speech in favor of domestic industry, wherein he referred to the family of the venerable col. Shelby, [the hero of King's mountain in the revolution, and who so firmly led the Kentuckians as his children, to battle in the late war]—His family is clad by the labor of its own hands—"the spinning wheel and the loom were in motion at day-break"—and the matron delighted to shew her friends the stores of goods laid aside for her daughters on the day of their marriage. Let the painted dolls of our cities sneer at such things as they please—the daughters of Isaac Shelby, whether at the spinning wheel or drawing room, possess a real dignity that would of its own force, put to flight a whole squadron of semi-men called dandies, while gathering to itself the attentions of the good and virtuous; these are not of those who live a rickety life of a few years, and after giving birth to some two or three sickly children, die off with the consumption by inches, miserable themselves and rendering misery to all around them.

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE
CONVENTION QUESTION.
Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 18, 1821.

Mr. Hawks acknowledged the importance of the subject under consideration, and rejoiced with the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) that the house had manifested a disposition to give to it the consideration which that importance demanded. The resolutions before the committee contemplated nothing less than to demolish at once, the venerable institutions of our fathers, and to substitute in their stead, that which might result from the superior wisdom of their sons; and under such circumstances, it appeared to him that the first inquiry ought to be, "are there defects in our present constitution," and if so, what are they? The gentlemen who had supported the resolutions before the committee, had represented that instrument as "unjust and anti-republican in its operations;" but, sir, (said Mr. H.) after searching in vain for that long catalogue of grievances, of which we have heard so much, gentlemen seem, by their silence on other points, tacitly to admit that the inequality of representation is the only obnoxious feature. Mr. H. said, he had been taught to believe that it was among the difficult points in the science of government to fix upon a principle which should equalize representation; but he had also been taught that a system founded upon a compound principle (if he might so term it) of population and wealth, approached nearest to perfection, and he now called upon those gentlemen who were willing to adopt this basis, to shew the inequality and injustice of the present system of representation.—He believed, that to shew it was impossible; and if, as he had stated, the friends of the resolutions could find no other principle of the constitution objectionable, it behoved them to pause and inquire what they were about to do. Sir, I will answer the inquiry. We are about to touch with unhallowed hands the ark of our political safety, to set in motion the turbulent waves of faction, and throw the country into unparalelled confusion, merely to gratify the caprice of gentlemen who fancy they see evils which have no existence in reality.

Mr. H. said, he would leave it to other gentlemen, who he knew would take part in this debate, to answer those observations founded on official statements and numerical calculations which had been made in support of these resolutions. But admitting, said Mr. H. that the complaint of our western brethren is just, that the present representation is not altogether equal; another and not less important inquiry suggests itself, "is it *expedient*, at *this time*, to alter the constitution; to say to the people, assemble in convention and frame for yourselves a new form of government?" He hoped he should be excused for introducing to the consideration of the committee on the present occasion, as connected with this view of the resolutions, an extract from the noblest state paper in the world, the Declaration of Independence. "Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

Forty-five years, said Mr. H. have rolled over our heads since the establishment of this constitution.

And here let me pause, to ask who were it framers? They were those who lived in the perilous times that tried men's souls, who fought and bled to secure the liberties of their country, and who having once groaned under the oppressions of tyranny, best knew, by contrast, what liberty was.

When he called to remembrance these facts, he confessed, that to him it was an hallowed instrument. He had not said, nor did he mean to say, it should be deemed unalterable, but he was unwilling to alter it until he could have a perfect assurance that he would thereby make it better. But it was said, this is a *proper time* for undertaking the work of revising our constitution, that all is peace, that no party feeling exists in the country. He thought very differently, and when he called to mind the dictatorial language of the honorable member from Salisbury, he was confirmed in his opinion. That gentlemen had said, "let the members of this committee say what they please, we must and will have a convention." When he heard such language as this, he was convinced that this was no time for entering upon the delicate business of forming a new constitution. He must say, such language pained his ear, and he did not expect to have heard it in this committee. Assemble a convention, said Mr. H. and you carry into it all the exasperated feelings of the community at large, and particularly of those who for many years have been clamorous for a convention. I tell you, sir, those feelings it would be found difficult to control. In the present embarrassed state of the country, what security have we, for instance, that measures would not be adopted which would violate the obligation of contracts? I mention this as but a solitary example, which at this moment crosses my mind; God only knows the mass of evil which might result from a constitution framed by angry men, who forgetful of what they owed to themselves and posterity, sought only to bring within their grasp political power.

Gentlemen say, give us a convention, and we will give you a much better constitution than we have at present.

It has been said, with as much beauty as truth, that "history is philosophy teaching by example." Let us not, then, shut our eyes upon the hand of philosophy when it points to the history of a sister state.—Connecticut has lately formed for itself a new constitution. It was his lot, Mr. H. said, to reside in that state at the time its constitution was formed, and he had an opportunity of observing the result of an experiment in political chemistry; he had seen discordant and beterogeneous particles thrown together, which by no process could be made to combine, until all that was good was precipitated to the bottom, and there floated on the surface a worthless scum. Sir, said Mr. H. I believe the better part of the people lamented the adoption of that constitution, and still sigh in vain for the restoration of that good which they have lost.

The gentleman from Salisbury had referred to the old articles of confederation, which having been found defective, had given place to the present constitution of the United States; and this was urged as a reason why we should alter our constitution. Those articles, said Mr. H. were formed by good and great men, but that which was built on *theory* it was found would not stand the test of *practice*.—The only conclusion, therefore, fairly deducible from this historical fact, is, that *experience* is better than *theory*, and this conclusion is a weapon in our hands. The merit of our constitution has been sanctioned by nearly half a century's *experience*, and we are asked to destroy it, to erect upon its ruins the speculation of *theorists*.

But it is said to be aristocratic and anti-republican—This is an extraordinary charge to be brought against the government of North Carolina. There are two men now living in the United States, who may be termed the high priests of republicanism, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison—they live in the republican commonwealth of Virginia, and have had much to do in the formation of its government.—And how, he asked, were delegates to the Virginia legislature elected? No man is enti

tled to vote for them who is not in possession of a freehold. No murmuring voice has been heard to issue from these gentlemen at this state of things. I have only to say, in conclusion, sir, we *may* live to see our constitution revised, and if we do, we *will* live to repent it.

Mr. MOREHEAD said, this subject was one of great interest to the state, and on the decision of which no man could feel indifferent. It is a question which is calculated to call forth that kind of public feeling which is necessary for the welfare of the country.

Mr. M. was sorry to see any thing like party feeling introduced into this argument. He must tell the gentleman from Newbern (Mr. Hawks) that he had misunderstood the remark of the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher) when he said we will have a convention, it was not the language of *menace*, which he used, but of *prediction*.

If he could prevail on his friends from the East to attend dispassionately to a plain statement of facts, he should have no doubt of convincing them that our present representation is unequal and unjust, though they might still doubt the policy of the proposed amendment.

But the gentleman from Newbern has endeavored to excite an alarm in the committee, which was calculated to prevent a fair discussion of the merits of the question.

The gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Alston) had compared the situation of our large and small counties to the state of New-York and Rhode-Island, under the general government. [Mr. A. explained.] How are these states represented in congress? Like the counties in this state in the general assembly? No, sir, the United States are each of them distinct and independent sovereignties, whereas our counties are marked out by lines changeable at the will of the legislature. Congress cannot divide a state, or interfere with it at all. Mr. M. hoped, therefore, this comparison will pass for nought.

Do we, asked Mr. M. see property represented in the general government? No; the senate is composed of men representing the sovereignty of the several states. Go, then, to the house of representatives. Is any thing like property there respected? No; nothing but freemen, with the exception of three fifths of other persons, which was a matter of compromise with the southern states at the time the constitution was formed.

And is there any reason, (asked Mr. M.) why property should be represented in this government? If so, how would gentlemen have property represented? How is the senate at present composed? Is it not the representative of the landed interest of the country? Is not this a sufficient representation of property? Would you have your slaves represented as in the general government? Would you have property represented in both houses? If so, you would put it in the power of wealth to dispose of the destinies of your country.

But the gentleman from Newbern says that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, whom he calls the high-priests of republicanism, live in Virginia, where no person unpossessed of freehold property is permitted to vote for a representative, yet he says they do not complain, nor are their unrepresented people less ready to fight the battles of their country. Sir! in the late contest with Great-Britain we have seen the sturdy yeomanry of Virginia *ordered* to Norfolk for her protection; we have seen them fall victims to the climate and to exposure; and they now lie mouldering in the dust, sacrificed by the laws of a country in which they had no voice; sacrificed by the laws of a state in which they were legislatively annihilated. Mr. M. said he admired the character of Virginia; he reverenced her sages; but he hoped he should not be considered as a political infidel, when he told the committee, he shudered to think, that the poor freemen of his state should ever be excluded from the legislative councils of the country.

To whom, asked Mr. M. did this country belong, when it burst the British fetters and became independent! It certainly belonged to the whole community, and not to the wealthy alone. Why, then, should the people be deprived of any privilege for which they jointly fought and to which they are justly entitled?

Mr. M. believed, if he could assure himself that the situation of this state would always remain as it now is, he would not be in favor of calling a convention; for no gentleman of that committee held the constitution more sacred than he did. He approached it with that awe with which Moses approached his God while the thunders of Sinai were playing around him; he touched it with that diffidence with which the Israelites touched the ark of the covenant. But the foundation of our political fabric is rotting; we must repair it in time, or in time it will tumble.

What, Mr. M. asked, was the situation of things at the time when our present constitution was formed? The Eastern part of the state was almost the only part which was inhabited. The West had but few settlers. But our lands are now rising in value, and our population is every day increasing, while the Eastern part of the state remains much the same. Take us, said he, poor as we are, and where is the boasted superiority of the East? Mr. M. apologized for this remark; but said, the moment this subject was introduced, the gentleman from the East made it a party question.

Mr. M. said, he had made a few calculations on this subject, which he would offer to the committee. In this estimate he had given Granville to the West. He had considered Wake as neutral, as she ought to be. She is as much the darling of the West as of the East. He had made his calculation first as the gentleman from Newbern wished it to be, according to federal numbers.

The total amount of population (including slaves and free persons of colour) is 638,829. The whole federal population of the state is 556,839. The federal population of the 27 Western counties is 305,015, which reckoning 2,993 persons to send a member, entitles them to send 102 members, instead of 81, which they now send. The federal population of the 34 Eastern counties is 234,100, which entitles her to 78 members only, instead of 102, which she now sends.

The federal population of Wake county entitles her to six members. Representation, then, upon the federal principle, entitles the West to 21 members more, and the east to 24 less than they now send into the legislature, and Wake to 3 more.

Go to the next principle of representation; that of free white population and taxation. The taxes of the whole state (exclusive of clerks and auctioneers) is $65,735 60. Taxes of the Western counties are $31,184 9; of the Eastern, $32,203 41, of Wake county, $2,348 7. Estimating $353 for each member, and the Western counties will send 88: the Eastern 91, and Wake 6.

Go to the next branch of the principle, that of free white population; to which the opposers of these resolutions have the greatest objection, and the Western part of the state, will be entitled to 31 more members than she has at present, and the Eastern part to 34 less.

For the total white population of the state is 419,200. The Western counties have 253,235, which, allowing 2,253 persons to send a member, will give her 112 members. The Eastern counties have 154,014, which will give to them 68 members. The white population of Wake being 11,951, gives to her 5 members.

So that upon the principle of free white population and taxation combined, the Western counties are entitled to 100 members, 19 more than at present. The Eastern counties, to 79 members, which are 23 less than at present. Wake county, to 5 members instead of 3.

Then compound the representation of the federal population, free white population and taxation, and the Western counties are entitled to 101 members, 20 more than at present, and the Eastern counties will be entitled to 79 members, 23 less than at present. So that, upon the very principles upon which the opponents of the resolutions contend, the west evidently labor under important grievances. But wealth is sufficiently represented in the senate to afford itself protection. The representation of our state should be upon the principle of free white population, requiring certain qualifications in the representatives, and in the electors of one branch of the Legislature, barely sufficient to protect wealth.

Wealth fattens upon the necessities of poverty; it can bribe; it can corrupt: and whenever it shall have a predominant weight in our government, we may bid farewell to the boasted freedom of our republic, and ignominiously submit to the yoke of aristocratic slavery.

The 34 Eastern counties having a free white population of 154,014, send to the legislature 102 members; the 27 western counties send 81 members, which in the same ratio of the east represent 122,229, leaving a balance of 131,024 free white persons together with all the negroes of the west arrayed against the negroes of the east, and unrepresented. Add to this, Sir, the vast extent of the west, the health of the climate, the territory acquired from the Indians, the vast increase of the value of the lands and wealth of the west, from internal improvement; add these to the grievances under which we labor, and ere long they will become intolerable, not only to patriotism, but to patience itself.

When I predict, under these circumstances, a Convention will be had, can the prophecy be doubted?

We have now met the call of the gentleman from Newbern. Here is our grievance, which we wish to be attended to.

No man would be more unwilling, said Mr. M. than myself to touch the constitution, if I did not think the occasion called for it, and that the time is peculiarly favourable. The proposition before the committee ought not to be considered in the light of a contest for power. We do not ask from our Eastern brethren any thing to which we are not entitled. Nor would we ask for a correction of this grievance, if it were not constantly accumulating. For, to do our eastern brethren justice, we acknowledge they have wielded their power with a great degree of justice and moderation, and it is hoped they will continue to do so.

It will be to the east, if we are ever invaded. It may be expected your protection will not be found in your negroes; it will be found in yourselves, or in the strength of the west.

For equal rights and privileges our fathers jointly fought, and bled and died, and their bones now lie hallowing the soil for the freedom of which they fell a sacrifice.

But give us these, and when the demon desolation shall hover round your borders, and the tragedy of Hampton is to be performed on your shores, call on your brethren of the west, and the mountains will roll their might to the main, carrying protection to your wives, your children, your homes and your country.

(Debate to be continued.)

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 6.

The citizens of Fayetteville, at a meeting on the 27th ult. adopted a memorial to be presented to congress, on the impolicy of continuing in force the several acts interdicting our trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, and praying for thei rrepeal.

In the legislature of Ohio, a joint committee on the subject of a convention, have made a report favourable thereto, accompanied with corresponding resolutions and an address to the people of the state advocating the measure and pointing out the defects of the present constitution.

Law Intelligence.—At the late supreme court for Fairfield county, in Connecticut, in the case of French *vs.* Hawley, &c. it was decided, that an entrance by the chimney to serve civil process, was unlawful, and that all service done in consequence of such unlawful entry, was void.

The merchants of New York, following the example of those at Norfolk, Richmond, &c. intend to apply to congress, by memorial, for the repeal of the acts of Congress prohibiting the direct trade with the British West India Islands. *N. Y. Gaz.*

New Constitution of New York.—The election to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the constitution proposed for the future government of the state of New-York, was held in that state last week. The majority in favour of the new constitution in the city of New-York, is from 4 to 5000. The whole number of votes taken in the city was about 7000.

Claims under the Spanish Treaty.

A letter, received yesterday morning, from a source that can be implicitly relied upon, contains the following interesting and important information respecting American claims under the Spanish Treaty, as determined upon by the commissioners.

1st. The commissioners have determined that claims originating in contract with the government of Spain or the colonies, for supplies furnished, do not constitute a claim under the treaty.

2d. All claims arising on account of vessels captured by French privateers, carried into Spanish ports, and afterwards condemned by a French tribunal, sitting in a French territory, *are rejected.*

3d. They have rejected all claims for seizures made by French authorities at *St. Sebastians*, and other ports in the South of Spain.

4th. They have also rejected all claims for *consequential* damages.

Philadelphia January 21.

We understand, that the spacious lot, on Broad street between Chesnut and Walnut, known as Vauxhall Gardens, has been purchased by a Board of Trustees for the purpose of being converted into a Monastery for the reception of Monks and Nuns.

Fire.—We are concerned to state, that the Orphan Asylum at Philadelpha was destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 24th ult. Nearly 100 orphan children are, by this accident, destitute. About 20 of the children were missing next day, but it is hoped they were not destroyed, but have fled into neighboring houses.

The legislature of Maryland has granted an annuity of 300 dollars to Luther Martin Esq. once the pride of the Maryland bar, now labouring under Providential affliction.

A correspondent informs us, that about the first of October last, the wife of *Jacob Painter*, of Lincoln county, was delivered of three fine children, —all females. The mother and children have all done well; and at the last account of them, were in perfect health.

Jacob Painter is a poor, hard-working man, but fond of his bottle. He lives near the Little Mountain, about five miles from Gen. Graham's Furnace.

His wife had twins twice before this birth of these. They have now eleven children at seven births.

Western Carolinian.

Charleston, (S. C.) January 11.

Domestic Manufactures.—A piece of White Flannel, manufactured in the State of New York, which had been sent here as a sample, was sold yesterday, at *one dollar* per yard. It is pronounced by judges to be equal to the best Welch Flannel usually brought to this market.

On the 5th ult. the frost was so severe at Montreal, as to cause the mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer to fall to 25 degrees below zero. At Ogdensburgh, N. Y. it was down to 32. At Keene, N. H. to 28, on the 11th ult.

Savannah, January 15.

It would appear from all circumstances that our city never contained a more villainous set of desperadoes than those who now infest it. On the night of the fire a person was knocked down in Johnson's square, and robbed, another retiring from the theatre was arrested by a fellow with a large knife, and an attempt made to rob him. On Sunday evening two others were stabbed.

The U. S. schooner Shark, M. C. Perry commander, has arrived at New York, after a cruise of 162 days among the Canaries, Cape de Verds, and on the coast of Africa—during which she lost but two men, who were drowned. This shews an excellent attention to preserve the health of the officers and crew. She boarded many slaving vessels—as many as it was thought would carry off 6,000 slaves, chiefly under the French and Portuguese flags, but did not overhaul any one of which she could make a lawful prize. It was estimated at Sierra Leone, that 50,000 slaves had been sent from the coast in the last 12 months. On board of a French vessel, it was ascertained that the allowance to the miserable wretches that she contained, was a bottle of water and an ounce of rice per day. We have no encouraging views of the state of our colony—two thirds of the emigrants are said to have died.

Charleston, January 23.

The United States schooner Alligator, lieut. comd't Stockton, anchored off the bar last evening. She is 33 days from Cape Messurado, West Africa, and 17 daps from the West Indies, which she run down on a cruise. Lieut. Stockton has effected a purchase for a most eligible settlement, at Messurado for the American Colonization Society and had its possession secured.

Jonathan D. Williamson, Esq. first lieut. of the Alligator, came up to town, last evening, in the pilot boat Caroline. Lieut. W. proceeds immediately to Washington with dispatches for the American Colonization Society from their settlement at Cape Messurado.

The officers and crew of the Alligator, are in perfect health; and the schooner has not lost a man during her voyage out and home.

The Alligator will come up to town with the first wind. *Mercury.*

It is stated in a Charleston paper, "that information had reached Havana, that Comodore Chaytor, of the Patriot service, had captured a large piratical schooner, off the Hole-in-the-Wall, and hung up 75 of her crew upon the Berry Islands, as an example to others engaged in piratical pursuits.

A Great Painting.—Mr. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, a distinguished artist, has in hand a Painting, the subject of which is calculated to give it great interest, and the execution of which we presume will clothe it with all the effect of which it is susceptible. The subject is an interior view of the Representatives chamber in the Capitol, at the time of candle light, whilst the great chandelier, suspended in the centre of the chamber, is lighting. The members are supposed to be assembling for an evening setting; and the picture will contain more than a hundred figures, all portraits from sittings by the different persons—among whom, besides members of the house, will be some of the members of the supreme court, and other distinguished characters, and officers and servants of the house, &c. We can hardly conceive of a subject more attractive, and we anticipate for it, as an Exhibition Painting, great success. Upwards of thirty of the portraits, with all the perspective drawings, are already completed; and it is expected the picture will be finished by next autumn. The size of the painting is to be 11 feet, by 7 feet 6 inches.

Mr. Morse contemplates, we learn, two other paintings of the same size, to make up a series. The one, the senate chamber, with portraits of all the senators; the other the President's drawing room, with the portraits of the President and family, the heads of departments, distinguished naval and military officers, foreign ministers, &c.

National Intelligencer.

Apprentices Libraries.—The exertions which have been made on this side of the Atlantic to ameliorate the condition of the Apprentices, have excited and animated European philanthropists to pursue the same laudable course. Both in France and Great Britain, our example is producing practical effects. In Paris, the address of Solomon Southwick, Esq. delivered at the opening of the Apprentices' Library in Albany, N. Y. has been translated into the French language, republished and highly extolled, as a literary and benevolent production. A gentleman in New York has received a copy of it from the celebrated British patriot Mr. Wilberforce. Thus an American mechanic, who in early life was a baker's boy, has been destined to be instrumental in improving the minds and contributing to the happiness of thousands of European youth in the same humble sphere as that from which he has emerged. Mr. Southwich was not only an apprentice to the trade of a baker, but afterwards a common sailor, and subsequently a journeyman printer in New York and Philadelphia. Yet he is now noted in the European world as the eloquent asserter of the rights of humanity, as applicable to that numerous class of young men, who in every country are doomed to a certain degree of servitude. It gives us pleasure to award this tribute to the merit of a brother printer. *N. Y. Gazette.*

DIED,

Suddenly, on Friday morning last, col. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, an active partizan officer in the revolutionary war, and for many years a member of the legislature of this state.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
January	30	46	55	55
	31	43	60	61
February	1	36	45	47
	2	34	43	45
	3	37	46	45
	4	44	49	47
	5	31	42	47

☞ **A meeting of the young** men of Hillsborough and its vicinity, will take place at the Academy, on Thursday the 7th inst. at candle light, for the purpose of forming a society, to be styled *The Young Men's Library and Debating Society.* The students and other young men are respectfully invited to attend.

Feb. 5. 04—

Notice to Patrollers.

THE committee appointed by the county court of Orange to adjudge the services of the patrollers in said county for the last year, will meet at the Tavern of William H. Adams, in Hillsborough, on the Wednesday of February court next, for that purpose. Those who have performed that duty, and expect to receive pay for the same, will produce proof thereof, to the committee on that day, otherwise they will not be paid for such service.

The Committee.

January 31, 1822. 04—3w

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Night School in the south Academy Building. In this school all branches of education will be taught, corresponding with most of our English schools. The terms will be two dollars per quarter, payable in advance. The students will provide their own candles. The school will commence on Monday next, the 11th instant.

Thomas Loring.

☞ The *DAY SCHOOL* will be continued by the subscriber, under the superintendance of the Rev. J. Witherspoon; in which, in addition to the usual branches, every attention will be paid to instruct the pupils in writing the English language with propriety. T. L.

Feb. 5. 04—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, the following tracts of Land, viz.

Eight hundred acres, called the Holme tract, adjoining lands of Robert Vanhook and others;

Three hundred acres, called Glenn's tract; and

Nine hundred acres of land, the tract whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, on the waters of Stories creek, and adjoining the lands of Edwards and others, lying and being in the county of Person. Also,

Two lots in the town of Milton, on Bridge street; levied on as the property of Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection, issued from the Circuit Court for the district of North-Carolina. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshal,*
By James Turner, *Dep. marshal.*

Feb. 4. 04—6w

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

From the [London] Gentleman's Magazine.

ADDRESS TO THE DEITY

FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF DIVINE TRUTHS.

Eternal Giver of all good;
" Thou great First Cause, least understood!"
Who wast, who art, and art to come,
Of all pure excellence the sum:
Oh! guide me by the word of truth,
Alike the faithful guide of youth,
And lasting friend, through every stage
Of life to manhood's latest age.
There may it be my lot to learn,
The path of duty to discern,
In prosperous seasons to rejoice,
And raise to thee my grateful voice;
In time of trouble, still to look
For comfort to that holy book;
And clearly in each line to trace,
Thy sovereign wisdom, power, and grace;
Thus, e'en beneath affliction's rod,
Owning the justice of my God;
The Author of our faith to bless,
And *his* sound doctrine to profess,
Whose precept and example shine,
To prove its origin divine.
Still as I turn each well-penn'd leaf,
Impress my heart with firm belief:
Teach me to shun that reasoning pride,
Which questions why a Saviour died;
And, ever glorying in his cross,
Who "suffered to redeem our loss;"
So to adore his boundless love,
And all his benefits improve,
That as *he* died and rose again,
I may eternal life obtain,
And find in *him* my labour not in vain.

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

Blandford, July 5, 1821.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The story of the "Maniac," has often been related in the domestic circle, and the simple facts alone have excited so much interest, the writer has been induced to throw them into the form of a tale, and offer them for insertion in the Herald. True, the facts are embellished, but the truth is by no means shrouded in fiction, and the prominent features of the tale, are drawn from the writer's own observation.

THE MANIAC.

Let those who have ever doubted the strength and fervor of woman's love, read this short and simple story. Some may cast their eye on the title, but no farther, quite sure there can be nothing interesting, in the character of the maniac—The writer has smiled at the romantic stories of *broken hearts*, and read with careless indifference the tales of *hapless love;* but this is not the mere production of fancy—it is drawn from observation—it is a tale of "real life." The facts, alone, are touching and interesting, and if enriched by the glowing language of our Irving, might rank with his affecting story "the village pride," and many a tear would then be shed, on the sorrows of the unfortunate Miss E——, even on the other side of the Atlantic. The writer had resided some months in the villiage of G—— before seeing Miss M——, who was known by the name of "mad Lucy." The description of this unfortunate female had interested me not a little, and I often expressed a wish to see her. "Next Sabbath, will be communion day," said a friend to me, "and mad Lucy often goes to church at ——, particularly on that day." Sabbath morning came—nature was smiling in the fresh array of Spring, and although all was silent, yet methought, I heard a voice, proclaiming, "this is the day the Lord hath made." I directed my steps towards the church at ——, but reaching there at an early hour, I entered the adjoining grave yard, there to read, that *life is but a vapor* Here, lay the man of three score, and there the infant of a day.—Lost in thought, I turned from stone to stone, till a sob roused me, and I started, on seeing, at no great distance, a slight female figure, seated on one of the graves. I softly approached, and found her weeping over a bunch of wild flowers. Soon I saw her slender fingers engaged forming a wreath. The wreath completed, she threw aside her bonnet, and discoverd features so regularly beautiful, and a cheek so pale, that, for a moment, one might have thought he gazed on the production of the sculptor, had not the floating ringlets, and the dark wild eye, assured the observer, that life was there, but reason had gone. She bound the wreath of flowers, pale and lonely as herself, around her head, but the raven locks, still floating on the morning breeze, seemed "to scorn the wreath that strove to bind." "So he wove the wreath," said she, "and called me his Lucy." "Who?" said I. "Who!" repeated the maniac, rising from her seat, the blood mantling her cheek, and her eye flashing, dark and terrible; then tearing the flowers from her head, she scattered them at her feet, burst into a passion of tears, and again seated herself on the grassy hillock. As the clergyman approached, she adjusted her bonnet, hastily gathered the scattered flowers, and darted towards the church. I followed the unfortunate maniac, and entering the house of worship, I seated myself near her. During prayer, she bowed humble as the publican, her attitude was that of devotion.—On the conclusion of the first hymn she raised her eyes to the choir with an expression of patience, and as soon as the first note of music struck her ear, she united her voice. True her notes were wild, but a voice so full, so rich, so thrilling, I have seldom heard. The subject of the sermon, was the passion of our Saviour, and though I was interested, I now and then stole a glance at the interesting maniac. One moment, her eye was fixed on the clergyman, the next on the withered flowers; again the sermon engaged her attention, and she wept as the venerable clergyman described the sufferings of Christ. At the close of the sermon, the minister left the desk, and as he descended the stairs, called on the humble followers of the lamb, to come and "testify their love to him who was slain for them," the maniac slowly left the pew, and seated herself at the sacrament table, and as she received the holy emblems of the eucharist, her tears flowed freely. On leaving the table, the communicants joined in a song of praise of redeeming love, and again I heard the deep toned notes of the maniac's voice. During the rest of the services, her appearance was solemn and thoughtful, and I almost forgot the maniac, in the humble christian. On leaving the house, I enquired of one of the venerable fathers of the church, why mad Lucy was permitted to join with the communicants, in partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—"She was once," said the old man, "a devout christian, an ornament to the church, and both by precept and example, has brought many of the young and gay to its bosom—shall we then ungratefully thrust her from the sanctuary, from the fear that her insane ejaculations will mingle with our prayers, and render them displeasing in the sight of heaven? Behold, says the Saviour, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice; and while the behavior of poor Lucy in church, is so decent, she shall be permitted to join with us. But come to me to morrow," said the old man, "and I will tell you Miss E——'s story," which as near as I can recollect, was as follows.—"The mother of Lucy E. died before she was old enough to be sensible of her loss, but one kind and pious parent yet remained, who labored to enrich the mind of his daughter, as nature had adorned her person.—The seeds of religion were early sown, sprung up and bore much fruit, but her character was naturally enthusiastic, and her feelings quick and sensitive. Attracted by her amiable and engaging deportment, young William G—— strove by assiduity, to gain her affections and win her heart.—Long had he been loved in secret, and when he dared to declare the passion he had cherished, she was too artless to dissemble, and cast her happiness, her earthly happiness, into his bosom. "I have a father, a more than brother, and I shall have a sister too," said Lucy, as Mr E. expressed to his daughter his intention of adopting the only child of a deceased friend. Lucy was then sixteen years of age, and though the orphan Isabella was but twelve, yet she was received with delight, and a warm kiss imprinted on her cheek, as Mr. E. committed to Lucy the charge of her education. The father of Lucy had long been the victim of disease: "death had reigned the kind chastiser of his soul," and at his summons he peacefully resigned his spirit. As he united the hands of William, his dying injunction was, "be kind to the orphan Isabella—she is volatile, and will need all your attention—guide her—direct her."

Faithfully indeed, was this dying injunction discharged by the affectionate Lucy. By degrees the character of Isabella developed itself; during the life of her guardian, art had concealed the arrogance and folly that reigned in her bosom; but attaining her fifteenth year she determined to burst the shackles, that bound her to one only four years older than herself. Her manners were fascinating, and her person beautiful in the extreme; but "nature in her, had assumed a character of perfidiousness," and ingratitude, ambition, and deceit, were concealed under the semblance of loveliness and virtue. At first, William G—— considered her as only a child, but she now employed all the fascination of beauty and sweetness of manner, to win the heart he had pledged to Lucy, and before he himself was aware of it, he had yielded to the artful coquette. But a few years before he would have said, "no power on earth can dissolve the bond that unites me to my Lucy," but a female sundered the tie, and the heart of the gentle Lucy "grew chill" at the stroke—Something like delicacy towards Miss E. still dwelt in the heart of the perfidious William, as he proposed to Isabella to leave the roof that sheltered her from the storm of poverty, and unite her fate with his. For some time, "pale melancholy" had been seated on the brow of Lucy, but when the elopement was affected, when the marriage was announced, reason forsook her, and the female, who yesterday interested you so strongly, was "mad Lucy," the only daughter of my deceased friend Mr. E. My roof shelters her, but she is ever wandering, and often says "when will my father come and take his Lucy home."

Mr. O. here paused from excess of feeling; but after a silence of some minutes, I ventured to ask the fate of the faithless William and the ungrateful Isabella.—"Wretched beings!" replied my aged narrator, "William G—— lives the prey to remorse; haunted in solitude by the image of the maniac, stung by the reproaches of conscience, he flies to his home. But his heartless wife cannot sooth his sorrows; her beauty has lost its charm, and he can only recal to mind, the soft, the pure, the gentle Lucy E."—Such was the story of the unfortunate maniac, and would it had been in my power to have communicated it in the touching, glowing language of Mr. O. His words are indeed lost, but his venerable looks, his tears, and above all the tale itself, shall never be effaced from my memory. After the absence of a year, I returned to the villiage of G——, and was conducted by Mr. O. to the new made grave of Lucy. "That heart had burst, that eye was closed," and I wept.—But sorrow was not in my heart, for I felt, that the wanderer had now reached the haven of rest, and no longer would call on her father; to take her home for she is now, thought I, united to him, in that world, where all is "bright and calm and true."

From the Charleston Courier.

The beautiful process of the seasons, recurring as they revolve, bring the natural world to an imaginary pause, when we fancy that it re-commences its career—*Winter*, chaste and pensive like innocence—*Spring*, her blossoms full of joy like hope—*Summer*, teeming with ardency, like love—and *Autumn*, rich and mellow, like beauty—these form the graceful circle in whose society time dwells in sweet constancy and harmonious succession. Aware that all things young are fair, and nothing is fair that is not young, he is found each successive year in a fresh cradle, where he is welcomed like a new born babe with smiles and kisses and caresses.—And if Time be so studious of appearances, that he attempts to palm off upon us each lingering fragment as an entire novelity, shall we blame those of either sex who would conceal the ravages of age? It is a mistake to call Time old—he is not older than the earth—and the earth is fresh, and original now as when it sprung from the will of the Almighty. Its seeds immortal—its resources exhaustless—its fabric perfect—its progress unimpeded—it preserves its glorious path heedless and independent of the creatures rational and irrational who dwell upon its surface.

Time cannot affect the globe which we inhabit—for that cannot be old which is unimpaired.

But with regard to man, that consequential little being; and with regard to woman, that civilizes and saves him; it does not so happen. Nor is it desirable that it should. It would be dreadful if there was in the atmosphere any principle which should preserve the miserable passions of human nature, which should embalm a miser, or keep alive a demagogue; or prolong the term of existence of the frivilous flies who buz about the parlours of this world. Powers of mischief deserve only to be tolerated for a while—beauty and goodness ought to live everlastlingly. And so they will, if not in the shape and feature and endearing softness with which they charm us on earth, yet in some more worthy of themselves and more permanently glorious. For beauty and goodness must be immortal. If thy conscience be clear and thou happy, every day is a new day, every year is a new year—new in the facilities it affords of usefulness, new in the blessings it bestows, new in the means of happiness, new in the hopes of salvation.—But if thy conscience smite thee, thou can'st not be happy; it is in vain for thee that the earth is young, and the seasons are joyful, and the years meet and embrace each other; it is in vain that the music resounds in the hall, and the beautiful join in the dance; it is in vain that gladness and joy beam around thee—Thou hast, it is true, new opportunities of wrong—remember that thou hast new opportunities of repentance.

THE INDIANS.

Speech of an Indian Chief to his brethen, when they had returned to Washington, after visiting the principal cities in the United States.

How numerous are the whites, who came here only yesterday as it were! and how comparatively few are we—the dwindled aborigines of this vast continent! What superb habitations! what a variety of property these whites enjoy! whilst we have only huts, a rifle, and a blanket! What well cultivated fields—what quantities of cattle they possess, whilst we obtain a scanty subsistence by hunting! I have considered whether the Father of the human race, has partially made us inferior to the whites, in corporeal strength, in intellect, or in dexterity. We cannot accuse the all-powerful, all wise and all good, of this injustice. Whence then this difference in our numbers and in our condition? We are diminishing and shall soon be extinct as a people. At length methought an internal genius agitated my whole frame, and whispered solemnly—"You have hitherto neglected to lay the foundation to civilize yourselves. If each family had a few hundred acres allotted to them as their estate, in perpetuity; the father of that family, would labor to cultivate it, by degrees he would stock it; he would enclose it, and plant trees, and his wife and children would all aid him cheered with the idea that it was their own. This is the first step to promote improvement, to have domestic comforts and to promote multiplication. Without this the annihilation of the red men is inevitable.

The admonition ceased—I cannot banish from my mind this awful warning: when in solitude, it seems to me like the voice of a supernatural power in the wilderness—it is the voice of the great spirit. Let us commune together—let the chiefs assemble their clans, and determine to bestow an estate on each family—let us make a few laws about property, and establish tribunals; and let us apply to our parent the president, for a person to write out the grants or patents, and to keep a book of record.—Pause my brethen and reflect on this:—a cheering and glorious anticipation overpowers me." VENERATOR.

Answer of the Indians to their Chief.

We have deliberated upon your address; whether your vison be feigned, or real, it has conveyed instruction—salutary and consoling.—It is a gleam of light through a cloud tremendously black: it is a speck of blue sky amidst a lowering storm. The spot from whence we now behold the mighty capitol of a vast empire, and whither we have come to supplicate the great father for relief—was two centuries ago our territory. The river and its branch which flow through this rising city, bear the names of Potowmac and Anacostia, given by our ancestors.—Alas! these names of rivers and of a few towns, will soon be the only remembrances of our existences. We shall pass away, like a dream that is told, and our race will be no more seen. History may perhaps record a few efforts to retain our lands, when we chose rather to leave our bones amongst those of our parents, than fly to distant wilds—even there, to be soon overtaken.

Curiosity and benevolence have induced some Americans to give a few of our young men education; but when they returned to us, they became thereby only acquainted with shame and regret, and felt the poignancy of despair, they discarded their European externals, which exhibited them to us, like crows in peacock's feathers, and adopted our usages: perhaps they exhibited more skill in war, and more ferocity in revenge; and hence a conclusion has been drawn, that we are untameable savages. But let us not dwell on past errors and past misunderstandings—you have folded to us our want of the principle of civilization. We exhibited knowledge and indu in hunting and fishing, and still are making baskets, and in im tions of European arts; but our ductions, hardly earned, were changed only for powder, shot whiskey. The machine which raise a ship must have a spo stand upon; an edifice must have foundation on the earth; an ind dual to create wealth, must hav permanent estate; wisdom dict that we should adopt what has grandized the American peopl Let us go to the President, he is mane and enlightened; he will ther our views and accomplish th We shall soon imitate the exam of our white neighbors, and in change our products instead of be degradingly dependant upon t for presents, like toys to pacify c dren. Chief, you have made hearts glad with hope, and our soms swell with gratitude.

Washington Gazette

Difficulty of apprehending the va of high numbers.

As very high numbers are so what difficult to apprehend, it n not be amiss to illustrate, by a examples, the value of the wo million, billion, trillion and quad lion:—Suppose that a person reck a hundred pieces to a minute, continues to do so twelve hours each day, he will take fourteen d to reckon a million. A thousa men would take thirty-eight ye to reckon a billion. If we supp the whole inhabitants of England Wales have been constantly empl ed in counting money since the bi of our Savour, they could not ha as yet reckoned a trillion. Thou we admit the earth from its creati to have been as populous as it is present, and the whole human r to have been counting money, wi out intermission, they could scar ly as yet, have reckoned the fi hundreth part of a quadrillion pieces." [*Morison's com. Arith.*

Leo, the Byzantine sophist, ca to Anthens to persuade the people concord. Being a little fat persona with a portly belly, he no soon mounted the rostrum than a lo and universal laugh ensued.—B he, nothing moved, taking advanta of the incident, said, "Why do y laugh, men of Anthens? My wife yet fatter than I am." A lou laugh arose. But he proceede "Now, fat as we are, and large, o bed easily holds us when at concor but when a variance arises, the wh house cannot contain us."

INTERESTING.

The following humorous aritic is copied from the Orange Coun Patriot.—It may perhaps be in a ticipation of the good disposition a intentions of some of our patrons.

"Let me see, dont I owe the pri ter something!—Yes. Well then, t is the season when he must provi something for the employment of h teeth during the winter, and som thing to keep himself and his litt family warm. I guess, wife, we mu try to muster as much as will pa him. Perhaps it will cheer him u a little, and he may give us mo news; and it will certainly give more pleasure to read the papers a ter we have paid off. Yes, I think will be best to go and pay him; fo though he may be ever so much i want I know he is too modest to b dunning us for it; and I'm sure h don't like to sue or else he woul have sued us before. Dont let m forget now to go and pay him, o send it by the first chance."

Gaming unites all the vices of ava rice, besides loss of time—loss of re putation—loss of health—loss of for tune—loss of friends—loss of tem per—ruin of family, and often los of life itself.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joh Allion, late of Hillsborough, deceased by bond, note, accounts, for house rent, or oth erwise, are requested to make payment wit out delay, or secure the payment thereof the subscribers, who alone are authorised receive payment, and grant discharges. An those having claims against the estate, ar requested to present them properly authent cated, or this notice will be plead in bar of re covery.

Frederick Nash,
David Yarbrough
William Shaw,
A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 03